

Power, of Pennsylvania, has been
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To the Editor of the National Era:

tion," in the same country.

The island of Samos, the population of which is Greek, and influenced by the general spirit of the age, wants liberty and independence. The strength of the present government of the human mind towards emancipation from old and worn-out tyrannies, is proved in the struggles of small islands against Great Governments; for instance, Cephalonia against Greece, Turkey. Reason pronounces these useless strifes criminal, for they cause the shedding in vain of human blood; but the people seem unable to understand it. Samos has declared Samos in a state of blockade, and actually surrounded it with his fleet. He will edify the world with his example, if he does not take great measure, on the continent for supplies, nor all of them. Candles included, do not contain more than enough of oil to burn for a few days. The Hungarian fugitives have been distributed among different towns; the Italians have come to Gallipoli, and the Poles to Schumla.

Another imperial decree regulates the Austrian universities. The universities are to be run as assemblies of the students, except in the university buildings, and by express permission of the emperor. The curriculum of the professors are also prescribed, or rather a minimum is fixed. If this minimum is not reached by the students, the professors are to be paid by the State makes up the deficit. This plan will enable men in an unlimited manner of receipts, and the State will not have to pay a penny. The old or Miller would grow rich, while inferior men would be obliged to seek some other mode of livelihood. The number of students in the great city of Vienna is 16,000, at the University of Leuburg and Prague, 1,300; and in Olmutz, 1,000. The Emperor has also ordered that the students of the law should be of actual service, the usual term of ten years, and that the students of medicine should be employed at Vienna by 300 families, and at the other places by 100.

The appearance of the official paper, contains all the laws and decrees, is curious. It is a paper of great size. Each law or decree is published in German, and in all the languages of the empire, Magyar, Bohemian, Polish, Ruthenian, Slovenian, Italian, and French. There are, therefore, six versions of each law, and each version is printed in two columns, so that the total number of lines of text is 12. The different texts are arranged in parallel columns, and the convenience of translation from into any of the languages is thus secured.

The papers at Vienna are still under military censorship. One, the Telegraph, was suppressed for a time.

The hangings in Hungary were continued without interruption up to the 28th, when the emperor issued a decree, suspending all political offences, and continue it for the crime of desertion. Every Hungarian, then, who has served in the army, is free to go back to his country, and to be strong up by the bastard hangman, Hayek.

The Catholics, especially the Jesuits, are more inclined to support the emperor than the Protestants. In France, the Jesuits are Legationists; in Switzerland, the advocates of religious and political liberty.

men right.
The United States Government, the man
with summary contempt;
"A motley crowd of adventurers from all por-
tions of the earth inundate this region, with
hopes of speedily gathering wealth, and then
returning to their native land with a sum of
time enough for their gold digging to be
State Government, and the act is to be pre-
sented to the people of the Territory. The
right by the people of a Territory? The pa-
pers in a steamship could with the other
the character of a fixed population?"
The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph is wrathful
at all such doings. It says that the Govern-
ment seems so ineffectual and abominable a
sell to sell their rights, and barter away the
rights of the people of the Territory to the
agents.
If General Taylor could sanction a law
of such a kind, better for his fame than
he had fallen in the lap of victory at Buena
Vista. If the Congress of the United States
could do so, it would be a disgrace to the
virtue become a name! and the country
but a blurred and blotched parchment.
The Government is a Representative an En-
list, and come home again to their betrayal of
slut, and those constituents can be found
in the hands of the Government. The En-
men in better despair cry aloud, that the
glory is departed! and cease to stir threats
of the "better far," as we said before, the "Will
Prove, than this"—better an open submission
to the Government, and a cowardly and
surrender.

"But we cannot and will not believe that
the Government will cover and cowardly and
surrender, and common decency, can ever be pre-
sented by an American Congress, in the face of
the people of the Territory."

tracts of private letters from one of its Washington correspondents, (G. W. Barker, a clerk in the Land Office) written during the last spring summer, in which Mr. Drego, on the strength of various confidential communications, and of the influence of his name, had been able to get the President to Whig humors, and old issues, his to build up a Taylor Republican party, his appreciation of the character of the New Herald, and of his profound anxiety to secure the reelection of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Drego, in a card in the *Washington Herald*, does not deny that he wrote the letters to Mr. Drego, but he charges that the extracts are garbled, and that interpolations are made in the extracts to make them imply what the Editor replies, by pronouncing this a false, challenges an examination of the letters which he has on file, and makes the following comment:

"For the satisfaction of the public, we insert the original as they lay against the propert of the Republic, in Washington, and also the proprietor of the Courier and Enquirer, who has taken the liberty to make alterations before a court and jury, and thus prove to be that the correspondence which we have published is a forgery. The original is in the hands of a law firm in New York, and will be published in a few days, are all correctly printed from the original manuscripts now in our possession. We mean to bring before a court and jury, and establish the fact, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the correspondence which we have published is a forgery, and that the Editor of this foolish and funny business, and they endeavored, by those dull negotiations and by those silly and unbecoming attacks

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BALTIMORE, Nov. 26, 1891.

Flour—Howard Street, to-day, \$4.87 1/2; tender brand, \$4.93 1/2; extra, \$4.95 1/2. Grain—The supply was very large of all kinds. Wheat—good to prime red and white, \$1.05 to \$1.10; yellow, \$1.00 to \$1.05; floor white, \$1.08 to \$1.12 per bushel; corn, old, 58 cents to 60 cents; white, 55 to 58 cents; yellow, 54 to 56 cents; for all brought 48 cents to 50 cents; yellow, 50 to 52 cents; damaged, 40 cents to 45 cents. The market was declined—sales to-day at 20 to 31 cents.

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Paris, November 9, 1891.

Mr. Treves, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, was invited to give a banquet, at the Hotel de Ville, Thursday, by the President of the Republic. The President was most gracious in his remarks, and said that he was glad that had arisen between the two Governments there had been deprived of the honor of the presence of the President of the United States, he (Mr. Treves) had have been a Monument to the American Republic.

The President contradicts the statements made in the Herald.

ENGLAND.

The first business of Sir E. B. Palmer, English Minister, on his arrival, will be to "cast encouragement, if any, will be United States to the attending with approval of the British rule. It is understood he has full power to resist, energetically, any attempt to interfere with the United States in the Nicaragua affair. It is understood that the British Government has intended to take a course of action, and a measure will be adopted to prevent an attack on the United States, if any popular movement should arise.

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et, or 50 cents bound together.
WILLIAM HARNED,

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